## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

CAHAWBA PRISON, And the Borrible Treatment which Our Veterans Received There.

To THE EDITOR: I was glad to see in THE TRIBUNE a sketch of the worst of all prisons-Cahawba, for there has been so little said about it, on account of the small number of prisoners who were confined there, and the fact that so few lived to tell the story. Fourteen were drowned by the explosion and burning of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi River. Fortunately, I was one of the saved that night, but I shall never forget the horrors of the scene. 1,960 poor, hungry, ragged skeletons roused from their sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning by into the woods, where we dismounted and to bear him witness—the exact spot where Gen. the explosion of the boilers, and plunged in hot water, steam and fire? I was in the water six ing the guns away, but left 21 dead and wound- by those of the divisions whose right or left

rgeant I drew the rations for our As their names were called they stepped up.

live on for the six months I was there. were punished. There was a ladder standing against the outside of the prison, and when went over on the corduroy bridge. In the courage and fearless marching into death is they took a prisoner out for punishment they | early part of the day Custer's brigade was or- not one of the noble attributes of mankind, made him go up on the under side of the ladder, dered down toward the railroad bridge, (which | then those men died for nothing; but the North put his toes on the third or fourth round, and the rebels had not destroyed,) our regiment in | will yet be proud of that fearless infantry that | recovered from the blight, and the apples would reach up as high as he could with his hands | the advance. We met the Regulars coming from | drove us out from Chancellorsville. I wrote and hang there 20 minutes. The guards were there-some of them wounded. They said we after that battle to my father in Germany, "You ter. ordered, in case the Yank fell before that time, | would "find some work down there." This | often praised the Old Guard at Waterloo; but to run a bayonet through him. I have seen bridge was covered by the rebel battery and the boys so lame the next day that they could line of works spoken of. We dismounted and 70th street, New York city. cook yard. One of our men had been out into across the bridge, a few of us nearest the bridge the cook yard with a little cup or pail be hap- resolved that while others kept up the fire Hills, Miss., June 18, 1863, the 34th Ind. was though laboriously banked up. He adds, oneon while cooking his mush over the fire, and and worked off to the left, in the swamp, and ed, and being out of ammunition, we were orafter the mush was cooked he started into the were skirmishing there for hours while the dered to fall back. As this was our first fall prison, out of the smoke, to cat it. As he did cordured bridge was being built. We had back, many of the boys forgot the numbers so the guard halted him, and said, "You can't | worked around on their flank so far, that when | and were falling back at will-some, in fact, go in here with wood." The man halted, and the charge was made we could shoot length- were on the double-quick for the rear. While looked around, but not knowing that the guard | wise of their line of works. How they suc- on the retreat we came across Gen. Logan, who referred to the little stick in question, started | ceeded in getting that battery away I don't | shouted out to us that he had been wounded on, whereupon the guard struck him in the understand, but it was a race for dear life- five times and had never turned his back to back with the bayonet and ran it through his they occasionally turning about and returning the foe yet. "What regiment is that?" he body. He fell to the ground and soon breathed our fire. They had established a hospital at a asked; and hearing that we were of the 34th his last. The guard did not come back the bouse about a half mile in rear of their works, Ind., he said that Indiana should not be disnext marning to his post, and we learned that showing that they must have had some graced and we must stop right there. Of course they had given him a furlough for doing his wounded. We, of course, felt rejoiced when we stopped, and as our Adjutant came riding doty and killing a Yank.

Col. Jones had command of the prison, when, one night, there came a heavy rain, and all the prisoners at the lower side of the prison where the prison w of the might. We were forced to sleep on the their lives in these engagements, and there thick," shouted the General. The boys and ground without any blankets or anything to were many who were the gray equally brave, the Adjutant saw the point and said no more. some in the next day, and all the boys that were in hearing burrahed in anticipation of the treat, but the promise was never fulfilled. have been very much interested in the articles I find the following item: Yet no farmer would put his hogs in such a by Gen. Howard, "Carleton," and the "Shiloh pen as we were confined in. Many a time the Campaign." I think the old soldiers get infortears ran down our cheeks on account of the mation in regard to the late war that can be obreceived at the hands of our captors. On one to make their milk too too, " touched on Buell's campaign in Ken
Maj. H. W. Love, left camp in search of Col. hot. Feed lightly at first, and increase modemodels as the calf, requires. Sifted campaign is occasion we had to stand for nearly three days tucky I felt delighted, for I was again living Jeff Thompson, who is causing some trouble rately as the calf requires. Sifted catmeal is in the water during a freshet, but we were over those October days of 1862. benefited by it in two ways: it drowned the rats out of their holes in the walls so that we got a few to eat (that was a little addition to Ill., who attempted to correct "Carleton" in rebels had been publishing a red-hot secession our rations), and it drowned out the graybacks | his version of the battle of Perryville. The paper, about 14 by 22 inches, four pages, called a little feeling for the Yanks got up a petition in Northern Ohio, and joined Buell's army lication day, and we found the forms all locked to let us out on an island that was near there. at Louisville in the early days of October, up and ready for the press. The enterprising it to Col. Jones, but he deciared that the Yanks | Ill., the 15th Wis. (Norwegian), and the 2d our boys immediately took upon themselves should stay in there until they were carried | Minn. Battery. In our advance from Louisville | the task of putting out the paper. We took out to be beried, and that was not long for some | we found it very hard keeping up with the old | possession of office and contents, and that tried of them. I have seen 10 in one morning laid troops, this being our first marching, and being and true loyal little man, Will Ed. Tucker, now editor of the Express at Mason City, Iowa, would come in with the stretchers and four or five of our boys would help them carry our dead courades out and bury them. I think every soldier who survived to the pranks of the old soldiers, who would allow us to carry our heavy knapsacks assisted by Steve Borroughs, than whom no better feed than turnips, and for they having discarded theirs) and when we better hearted soldier ever drank from a canteen, were detailed to enlighten the citizens of the Express at Mason City, lowa, assisted by Steve Borroughs, than whom no better feed than turnips, and for they having discarded theirs) and when we better-hearted soldier ever drank from a canteen, were detailed to enlighten the citizens of the turnip are good and come very ought to be well paid for his sufferings by the return them before we were awake, for us to paper. Tucker not liking the tone of the edi-HOSEA C. ALDRICH, Jerome, Mich.

June 26, I also participated in the battle of Marks' Mills, as a member of Co. K, 77th Ohio, were kept there inactive. As we neared the E. F. Jones, First Serg't, Co. I, 2d Iowa Cav., in control of the purpose of softening and clearbut having made up my mind not to be cap- town marching in columns up a gentle incline, Holton, Kan. tured, made my escape to Pine Bluffs, on the I well remember a shell that came bounding Arkansas River, and strived there, after being down to the left of our line of march and exout four days, with only one boot on and a ploded very near our Colonel (Leander Stern), "hit or miss" compound or old woman's mix-

but were ontumbered, and finally had to sur-render. My brother, John Miller, was a member of my regiment, and among those taken prisoners, and marched to Camp Ford, Tex., it is news to me, for I am under the impression where he died on the 25th day of Oct., 1864. that we did not fire a gun or see a rebel, but if country, while I was permitted to arrive safely | been called into action it might have saved us within our lines at Pine Bluff. I fought until the great conflict was ended, and am now 50 I do not pretend to say what the 21st or 38th years old, with a constitution much enfeebled Ill, did, but I think this is a fair statement of by hardships endured in the war. I hope this | the part our regiment took in that battle. The may fall under the notice of some old comrade | 101st Ohio does not need to claim any uncarned who will respond. WILLIAM MILLER, Co. K, 77th Ohiq, Bonanza, Colo.

WITH CUSTER . At Yellow Tayern and in the Raid Around Rich-To THE EDITOR: I read with interest the articles relating the scenes of different battles, and think that in THE TRIBUNE we shall have hundred of those who did survive the borrors | the most authentic history of the war that can | ever be compiled. Custer's brigade, of which of old battlefields [Tribune May 22] "Carle-I was a member, have good reasons for remem- ton" says that a rock is placed on the supposed bering the engagements referred to. At Todd's | spot where Gen. Jackson was wounded, and that Tavern Gen. Custer led his brigade with drawn | nobody will ever know whether he was shot by sabers, driving the rebel line and taking their | his own men or the Union troops, as he was for help. Imagine such a calamity if you can- a knoll and near the woods, made terrible his memory is not at fault, can demonstratehavor with our horses. Gen. Custer ordered | and he hopes many of Gen. Hooker's division, our regiment (the 5th Mich. Cav.) to the right, then commanded by Gen. Berry, are yet alive hours and picked up for dead, but I am here ed; among them, I think, the Captain of the rested on the Gordonville turnpike, and if the battery. After two days we started towards place where Gen. Berry was killed, that Sun-I was captured at Athens, Ala., on the 24th | the rear, wondering "What next?" Along in | day morning, when he inspected his line and of Sept., 1561, by Forrest's cavalry, who robbed the afternoon we were cautioned against loud crossed the road where he was shot, is once us of our blankets, watches, etc., and then took | talking, and our coffee-pots had to be adjusted | established, it will be found that the place | us to Cahawba, on the Alabama River, near the so that they would not rattle. About this time where Gen. Jackson was wounded is about 60 center of the State. There they searched us | we were passing around in rear of Lee's army, | yards (one more or less) to the west. For the again and took everything from us, and con- when, between sundown and dark, we struck better understanding of the comrades, let us fined us in a brick building 200x300 feet, with Beaver Dam Station, gobbling up, among the go back one day. We-old Joe Hooker's divisa roof over a part of it, the center being left rest, about 400 of our men who had been ion-arrived at the Chancellorsville House late open. I shall never forget the first gimpse I | taken prisoners. Yes, they were a happy lot | in the afternoon on Friday, and rested that caught of the inmates as we marched in. The poor fellows had been there six months; they went to work and armed themselves from the edge of the woods. On Saturday we lay there, a had cut their hair as close as possible in order | captured arms that had been sent back there, | little disturbed by sharpshooters—one of whom to keep off the vermin, and some of them had and took up the line of march towards Rich- shot Gen. Whipple-and some shells, till about nothing on but a pair of drawers-no cover for | mond with us. Just what regiment or brigade | 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I think, when sudhead or feet and were nearly all as black as a opened the fight at Yellow Tavern I do not denly to the southwest of us a fearful noise of colored person. I asked one of them what had know, our brigade being in the rear of the col- firing, shouting and yelling broke loose. Every become of his clothes, and he said he had sold umn. I well recollect the column being halted one sprang to his arms. Gen. Hooker ordered them to the guard for something to eat. One of and our standing in the road, while some fight- us out, and we went at the double-quick. The our company finding his brother there in that | ing was going on in front, and that some shells | regiments and companies were a little mixed up, situation, took the blouse from his own back | came over our heads rather too close for com- I remember, but when we met the retreating and gave it to him. Soon after we got there | fort. Finally our brigade was ordered to the | Eleventh Corps on the left of the turnpike, we drew a skillet (an old fashioned bake ket- front, where we found a large field with a rail | we had the road. Perhaps some comrade of the) for every squad of 10 men, and this was fence running east and west through the mid- our-Sickles'-brigade who was at the head the only dish of any kind that they let us have. | die, with woods mostly on three sides. We | of that eager crowd, will remember the herd of We had to make wooden spoons and sharpened supposed that some of our troops had been bulls and oxen that rushed furiously in on the sticks with which to eat our food. We had a driven out of this field. We found several of same road we were on. The writer of this, at small yard outside of the wall with plank set | Sharpe's carbine cartridges lying on fence rails | any rate, saw in a flash that in less than two up endwise for a cook yard, and you can imag- and concluded they were left there when our minutes the bulls or the Second Brigade would ine what a place that was when we got 180 fires men fell back. Our regiment and the 6th have to leave that highway! We had bayonets or smudges started. The smoke was too thick to | Mich. were moved down on the north side of | fixed, and I shouted across from the left, near the breathe and one could not stay there long enough | the field in the woods, where we were formed | ditch: "Boys, there must be a Bull Run!" But to bake his pone, as we called it, but had to be and dismounted for a charge across the field. not liking the looks of the bright steel, the herd relieved by some of the squad that remained I well remember that when we were about to broke right and left, and we went ahead. Then inside of the walls out of the smoke. There leap the fence into the field (for we were un- | Gen. Berry, riding in the left hand ditch of the was a dead-line around inside of the wall, where | der fire at the time) the Colonel said: "Now, | road to reach the head of his men, jumped from the guards marched up and down, and we knew boys, keep a good line, for Gen. Sheridan is the ditch and, swinging his horse across the road, that death would be our portion if we got across watching us." (Gen. S. and quite a body of shouted: "Turn to the right and form a line; roops were on an elevation to our right, over- they will be at you!" The writer stood with his found the turkey an excellent hand at the squad and I knew just what we had. We got looking the field.) I well remember that my breast against Berry's knee when he said that. business. They would hire men and set them for rations, at the most, a pint of unsifted meal tent-mate and friend (Daniel F. Miller) reto a man per day. Sometimes, however, we marked: "Now, Tripp, let's keep together." We made slight breastworks by cutting down able when needed. But the turkey does the would go two days without any, and every We had not advanced over 20 ros, I think, trees. My regiment-the 70th N. Y.-was | work nearly as well as a man, and while catchsecond or third day we had one forward quarter | before a murderons cross-fire was opened upon | then about seventy yards to the right of the | ing the worms is earning his own food. Then, of beef (with the leg and shoulder taken off) for us out of the woods on our left and rear. | road. It was almost evening. Our pickets | too, after the worm-catching season is over he 100 men. I drew my tenth of that for my squad. Words cannot picture the scene that followed | were about thirty yards in front of us, for, with It might be interesting to some to know how I out there in that level field, without any two comrades I went out to see where they managed to divide it so there would be no growl- chance of cover. We were trying to return were. Going back, as it was not dark yet, we valuable employee than a man would be. We ing among the hungry men. I tried a number the fire, shooting in three different directions, lay down about midway between our line and think it would pay the large vine-growers to G. A. R. publication we have seen; a little of ways, but the only one that gave satisfaction | Poor Miller received his death wound while on | our pickets. In less than 10 minutes; "crack! was this: I had the luck to smuggle my jack- one knee shooting in the direction that the crack!" went a half dozen rifles near the road. knife into the prison, and having cut off the left of our line had come from. Our brave and then 20 to 30 more in quick succession from our into the vineyards. meat (what little there was on it, I took an old | noble Custer rode up on his horse into that field | side and a half a dozen perhaps from the rebels, ax that we had for that purpose and cut it into smong us-always cool-with the words: "Lie and, finally, as I judged by the sound, three or 10 pieces, I then took the meat and put a piece | down, men-lie down. We'll fix them! I have | four cannon shots from our side. Then all was on each bone, and one of the squad having turned sent two regiments around on the flank." His still, but we could hear some talking at or near his back to the piles, I would point to them, | words of cheer and sympathy to the wounded | the road. At the same time two riderless horses and ask to whom each should he given. I were deeply appreciated. All of this was of came running from where we heard the voices. shared with the rest, dividing everything in | short duration, but it seemed like an age then. | One soon came to a halt; the other would have this way. Once in 10 or 12 days we drew a Right there in that field I think Gen, Custer run over us, but in jumping up we frightened little sait a spoon ul and a halt to a man); that | decided on taking that battery. Custer's bri- the animal, and he went back. To head him off I put into little piles on an old piece of rubber gade (the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Mich. Cav.) —as I was not more than eight feet from him—blanket that one of the boys happened to have. were now all engaged; but the 1st Vt. had I ran on the inside line towards the road, forformerly belonged to our brigade, and to it getting all about the nearness of our pickets to took their position, put it into a little cloth, and | Custer went for help. | Won't some of the 1st | the Confederate line; but one of my comrades then stored it away in their pockets. We drew Vt. tell us about their part in this scrimmage?] shouted: "Come back, you are going to Libby some lard two or three times while I was there | The story went at the time, that Gen. Custer | prison [whose sweets I had already tasted] (it had yellow streaks through it), enough to grease one or two pones. We had to spread it on with a stick. Once I had salt enough left on with a stick. Once I had salt enough left of the commanding General objected to have Gen.

Went over and told the 1st Vt. what he wanted, again," and I stopped. From where I stood I be dried off and fed well so as to fatten quickly on with a stick. Once I had salt enough left of the commanding General objected to have Gen.

The horse went back to to springle on top of the lard. The rest of the Custer fighting his troops, and then Custer ap- had heard before. The horse went back to time if was rather fresh eating. When we had pealed to Gen. Sheridan, who told him to take | where it came from, and the distance did not meat we put it into the skillet, cooked it a lit. any regiment that was willing to go with him. seem to me more then about 175 to 200 feet tle, and then stirred our meal into what we The 1st Vt. went, and there was an advance from the spot on the road where the horses called fresh mush. We would sit on the ground all along the line. The battery was taken. came from to where our regiment was in the around the skillet and each one take a spoon. Gen. Stuart received a death wound while en- line. That night attack of the Confederateson ful when it came his turn until it was all gone. | deavoring to rally his men. Although on the some portion of our line-I think about 10 It did not last long. We got some pumpkins next day a part of our forces were among the o'clock-has always seemed to me to have been twise. I got four small ones once for our squad. | defenses of Richmond, (where we were once | intended as a revenge for the loss of their be-They were quite sweet, and some of the boys | before on the Kilpatrick raid,) I don't think | loved commander when they found out that ate theirs raw, while others boiled them with | we were in force enough to capture Richmond. | he was mortally wounded .- F. J. Hall, Co. G, meat. These were all the rations we had to Comrade R. says he could never conceive why | 70th New York. we did not. | Now, I don't think I should have | P. S .- After reading this over again I would When any of the prisoners got too noisy they | written this, but the comrade seems to have | like to ask you, as a favor, to change the word | the impression that the first troops that crossed "rebel" wherever it occurs to "Confederate"; if hardly walk. I shall long remember the looks | picked our way along under cover until we of the sandy-headed boy who stood guard at reached the stream and railroad bridge. Then An Incident of Champion Hills-Gen. Logan's Adthe door that we passed through to go into the | came the tug of war, as the saying is. To get | pened to have, and which had a wire bail. He (with the Spencer's) to try and cross it. So, a sorely pressed by the rebels, and after losing book a little stick about a foot long to hang it few at a time, we crossed our whole regiment one-third of the regiment in killed and wound-

TO THE EDITOR: At the battle of Champion we had broken through the trap in which they up about that time, the General, seeing his To THE EDITOR: I have been a reader of

The 2d Iowa Cavalry as Printers. TO THE EDITOR: In looking over my diary

February 25, 1862, Bird's Point, Mo.—This place is at present at the front, and within hearing distance of the heavy guns at Columbus, Ky. Cos. I, B, F and D, under command of Maj. H. W. Love, left camp in search of Col. Jeff Thompson, who is causing some trouble around Charleston, Mo. Marched through in due time at Charleston, where we found the rebels had been publishing a red-hot secession.

The bound of Calves, like all young stock, should be kept growing every day till they reach maturity, in order to make their milk too hot. Feed lightly at first, and increase modely around Charleston, Mo. Marched through in due time at Charleston, where we found the rebels had been publishing a red-hot secession.

A CHEAP INSECT DESTROYER.

Calves, like all young stock, should be kept growing every day till they reach maturity, in order to make their milk too make their milk too hot. Feed lightly at first, and increase modely and five for new subscribers to The National Tribune.—With Beatty, Sigourney, Iowa.

I send you \$8 for eight new subscribers to The National Tribune.—With Beatty, Sigourney, Iowa.

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I send you \$8 for eight new subscribers to The National Tribune.—With Beatty all data necessary for proof to be found in offices of the leave subscribers to The National Tribune.—Unit National Tribune.—It is all data necessary for proof to be found in offices of the National Tribune.—It is all data necessary for proof to be found in offices of the National But my object in writing these few lines is mud and rain, but not finding Jeff, we arrived little linseed oil meal; if scours, feed a little to correct Sergeant J. H. Pettigrew, Co. I, 38th | in due time at Charleston, where we found the | scalded milk. 101st Ohio was recruited in August, 1862, the Charleston Courier. The next day was pubwhere we were brigaded with the 21st and 38th | editor left suddenly upon our approach, and would come in with the stretchers and four or | would allow us to carry our heavy knapsacks | assisted by Steve Borroughs, than whom no dead contrades out and bury them. I think were soundly sleeping at night they would teen, were detailed to enlighten the citizens of every soldier who survived such hardships quietly raise our blankets off us and as quietly southeast Missouri by means of a loyal news- handy. Government, for in refusing to exchange us and letting us stay there to suffer and die, it of the 8th of October we had resumed our corrected and read proof, and by 10 o'clock a. the arsenic of Paris green and other preparations, used, for destroying the Colorado potato march, as usual, and proceeded about one- m. on the 26th of February he struck off the tions used for destroying the Colorado potato half mile, when we were halted, and lay there | first sheet of the Charleston Independent-prob-Two Brothers at Marks' Mills.

To THE EDITOR: Like Comrade B. F. Gor
The EDITOR: Like Comrade B. F. Gor
This paper was published at different times is impaired by the use of arsenic in considering and marks and m don, whose article appeared in your issue of heard the battle raging—artillery and musketry until the supply of paper ran short. The last able quantity.

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is no scant supply of clothing. All I had to subsist on was the jawlone of a heg-rather short rations I thought for an old soldier. Well do I remember when we were ordered forward on the double-quick, passing impeded trains and mired artillery, to have a hand in the struggle,

ploded very near our Colonel (Leander Stern), throwing dirt over him. After reaching the ture. It is prepared by a scientific pharmacist, bushes saves them from the worms, and makes ture of each ingredient in the class of diseases which it cures. It is purely vegetable, and lay there until about 9 p. m., when we were withdrawn. Our battery was posted on the hill back of us, and, as Comrade Pettigrew

This true and brave soldier gave his life for his the troops that were lying idle that day had Some Practical Suggestions for Our many a weary march and some bloody battles. Agricultural Readers. \*

says, it was a grand display, the shells screaming through the air with their lighted fuses.

members. I should be glad to hear from some

of the comrades of the 101st through the col-

umns of The NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-B. F.

WHERE JACKSON FELL.

A Veteran's Idea of How the Spot Can be Lo

cated.

man, O.

Now, as far as the 101st fighting desperately,

CARE OF HORSES' SHOULDERS. honors. I am proud to have been one of its There is no more disgraceful sight, whether at work in the fields or wagoning on the roads, than to see horses with their collars swathed in bandages-an almost invariable sign that STRONG, Sergeant, Co. A, 101st Ohio, Wakethe poor beasts are suffering from galled shoulders. It is as a rule caused by the grossest negligence and carelessness on the part of their owners, and an utter indifference to the comfort of the poor animals who happen to be so unfor-To THE EDITOR: In his interesting sketch tunate as to be placed under his control. This clumsy attempt to remedy an evil-or rather to enable the animal, who has been mutilated by careless handling, to do his work-is not infrequently the cause of still further extending I can still hear the pititul cries of the victims position. A battery in our right front, behind between the lines. Now, the writer of this, if the evil, for although the pressure is to a great extent relieved from the affected parts, the uneven pressure caused thereby on other parts of the shoulder frequently rubs them into sores also. The commonest humanity as well as the interest of the farmer should prompt him to take the measures necessary to prevent the collars and other parts of the harness from galling. Many a good horse has been spoiled by having a sore shoulder, and become a confirmed balker; for, having acquired an indisposition to pull on the affected part, the habit frequently clings to him after a cure has been effected. The prevention of galls is very simple. In the first place, see that the collar fits well, that it is neither too tight nor too loose; and, secondly, the shoulders of the animal should be well washed every night when he is unhitched, and last, but by no means least, the collar should be thoroughly freed from the encrustation of perspiration, dust and hair which is to be found invariably on the inside, and which will most assuredly, if left to get hard, rub the shoulder into sores. A few drops of oil rubbed on the collar will keep the leather pliable and not only add to the comfort of the animal, but cause the collar to last much longer, keeping the leather from cracking and the stitches from starting. An excellent mode of treating galls is to wash the affected parts with pure water and castile soap; and the application of a little olive oil will not only assist the healing process, but will prevent the hair, if the injury is

not of too long standing, growing in white patches over the wounds. TURKEYS AS PEST DESTROYERS. The Fresno (Cal.) Republican, speaking of the value of turkeys in vineyards, says: Our vinegrowers are on the lookout for turkeys. A market for 2,000 or 3,000 young turkeys could be found at the leading vineyards. They want them to range in the vineyards and catch the slugs that are now attacking the vines. They will sell for as much or more than he cost in the first place, and, therefore, he is a more

GETTING RID OF WEEDS. This is the best time in the year to get rid of weeds. There are often weeds in the flocks and the herds, which, like those in fields, not only are worthless themselves, but rob the others of their share of the sustenance. This is a good time to get rid of them. Old hens and spare cocks should be put to better use than eating feed for no profit. No hen should be kept over her second year, and cocks at this season are costly eaters and a troublesome nuisance. These should be killed off and young birds especially reared to take their places when they are needed. Old cows, and young ones that are poor milkers or have faults, should turned into good matton. At the same time that the weeds are got rid of a selection of the best animals that can be procured for breeding should be made, so that the flock and the herd ! should be rendered as profitable as may be .-New York Times.

WOOD ASHES FOR APPLE TREES. A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that a New York farmer observed that some of his apple trees that had been dressed with unleached wood ashes bore apples which kept all winter without rotting, while the rest of the fruit rotted badly. His trees were infested with apple-tree blight. He finally applied wood ashes at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre to his orchard, and washed the bodies of the trees with lye. The orehard then keep well in an ordinary cellar all win-

BLEACHING CELERY. A correspondant of the Canadian Horticulturist, writing to that paper in regard to the bleaching of celery, says he simply ties it up closely in old news or other papers when it is ready for bleaching and at the end of from 12 to 20 days finds it as nicely bleached as third more celery can be got from an acre, beof labor is saved, and that by this process the celery never rusts.

THE APPLICATION OF MANURES. On the subject of applying manures the New York State Agricultural Society has adopted the following conclusions: I. Manure which consists chiefly of the droppings of animals should be applied as soon as practicable to the soil. 2. Manure consisting largely of straw, cornstalks or other fibrous matter should be first rotted to become fine. 3. Manure should be applied at or near the surface of the soil or boasted of having us. Their papers stated that rank, called out, "Adjutant, get your men to- should be slightly buried. 4. For heed crops,

Gapes in chickens are due to small worms in keep us out of the mud and wet. One day the though in a mistaken cause. I hope some of While we were waiting irresolutly, some shouts by inserting a feather that has been trimmed the windpipe. The worms may be removed Colonel went through the prison and I saluted my comrades will tell us more about this experage and we knew that the Johnnies had down, turning it a few times, and bringing out him (that was the first and last time I ever saluted a rebel) and asked him if he would let us have some straw to sleep on to keep us out of the mid. He realised that he would send the realised that the solution.—L. E. There, 1st Serg't, 5th Mich., Started for Vicksburg. The General then left the worms with it. Othe 3 remove the worm please find \$4 for four new subscribers to The National Tribune.—C. E. Passage, Plymouth, Mich., July 17, 1834.

We real survives of the wor of 1812 pensioned from free from lice, the hen house and coops clean. and to see that the ground upon which the chickens are fed does not become foul. FEEDING OF CALVES,

A CHEAP INSECT DESTROYER.

A correspondent of the Fruit Recorder says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants and its odor remains for a long time to disgust insect marauders. NOTESLETS. - For "dry" cows or sheep there is no

beetle. Fears that the tubers might be ren-

Its effect is due more to chemical action than to its value as a fertilizer. On sandy soils, however, it is a partial fertilizer, but is of but little service in that respect on heavy clay

- A farmer in New York has discovered that a slight application of salt is very beneficial to beans. He made his first application to garden beans planted in the hill, but he now applies it to field beans just after the young plants have appeared.

- A Western dealer gives the following figures showing the weight of different varieties of the apple: Ben Davis is light, weighing only 40 pounds to the bushel; Vandevere, 43; Winesap, 44; Rome, Beauty and Rawles' Janet, 47; Baldwin, 48, and Little Romanite, 49. A bushel of large apples weighs more than small

- The official bulletin of the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, just issued, reports an increase of acreage in the crop of 85 per cent. over last year. The condition of wheat is good. The other crops are suffering a little from the drought. The yield of wheat will be largely increased over last year.

His Mother's Song. Beneath the hot Midsummer sun The men had marched all day;

And now beside a rippling stream. Upon the grass they lay. Tiring of games and idle jests,

As swept the hours along, They called to one who mused apart, "Come, friend, give us a song.

"I fear I cannot please," he said:
"The only songs I know
Are those my mother used to sing For me long years ago."

"Sing one of those," a rough voice cried, There's none but true men here; To every mother's son of us A mother's songs are dear.'

Then sweetly rose the singer's voice Amid unwonted calm, "Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb!

"And shall I fear to own his cause-" The very stream was stilled, And hearts that never throbbed with fear

With tender thoughts were filled Ended the song, the singer said, As to his feet he rose, "Thanks to you all, my friends, good night,

God grant us sweet repose. "Sing us some more," the captain begged,

The soldier bowed his head, Then glapcing 'round with smiling lips, "You'll join with me," he said.

"We'll sing that old familiar air, Sweet as the bugle call, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall."

Ah! wondrous was the old tune's spell As on the singer sang; Man after man fell into line, And loud the voices rang.

The songs are done, the camp is still, Naught but the stream is heard; But ah! the depths of every soul

By those old hymns are stirred. And up from many a bearded lip, In whispers soft and low. Rises the prayer the mother taught

The boy long years ago.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Soldier's Warm Friend. [Phetps (N. Y.) Citizen.] Soldiers will find a warm friend in the Washington TRIBUNE, which has purchased

the rights and interests of the World and Citizen Soldier. To our minds THE TRIBUNE is the best put up incubators and every spring have a more news from the Empire State, comrade, and large brood of young turkeys ready to turn | you will have all our old "vets" into line.

Without a Parallel in Medical History. The remarkable results which have attended the administration of the Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, for chronic and so-called "incurable diseases," are without a parallel in medical | Answer. It does not; but she is entitled to a pension history. As dispensers of this new Treatment, they have, after 13 years of earnest, untiring and costly effort to introduce it to those who need its vitalizing and health-restoring influences, succeeded in resting its claims on the basis of facts and results of so wide and universal a character-facts and results on record, and open to the closest investigations—that no room for a question remains as to its marvelous action in recommendation of the company commander, for restoring the diseased to health. If you are a snfforer from any disease which your physician has failed to arrest or cure, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, and they will send you documents and reports of cases from which you will be able to decide for yourself as to your chances for relief under their new Treatment.

I have just received the sleeve-buttons and they are more than is claimed for them. I would not take a \$5 note for the G. A. R. sleeve-buttons and

Comrades' Queries and Replies-Odds and Ends of

Information. E. E. Crumb, Boston Mills, Kan., has in his possession the discharge and other papers of Private Calvin Slover, Co. B, 23d Mo., which he will be glad to place in his hands or in the hands of his friends.—Robert A. Sayers, Waynesburg, Pa., would like to hear from some of his wounded comrades who lay for two weeks on the battlefield of Gaines' Hill or Mill near Richmond, Va.—W. S. Shields, Brady, Pa., would like Col. R. M. West, of the 1st Pa. Art. to give him the name of the man who deserted and carried information of the movement on Richmond in Jan., 1864, and was afterwards captured and executed near Williamsburg. —Mrs. Mary M. Long, Quincy, O., can give any information about Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, to any one desiring same.—H. A. Tripp, Bluehill, Me., would like the address of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, who is now on the retired list .-- W. O. Dunbar, Sewellsville, Ohio, would like to have some particulars of the confinement and death at Andersonville of John Dunbar, Co. B, 122d Ohio.

STILL THEY COME.

Officers.

Inclosed please find \$10 for ten new subscribers to The National Tribuna. Please send Waterbury watch as premium.—A. E. Holcomb, Harristead. Give a brief statement of the soldiers' home-Officers. Tecumseb, Neb.—Inclosed please find \$6 for six new subscribers.—M. M. Kenfield, Maldon, Ill.—
I send you \$8 for eight new subscribers.—Joseph

Register and Receiver of the local Land Office. You can take up no more than 160 acres. You are required to pay certain fees, and you are obliged to Raynes, Yarmouth, Me. — Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscribers to The National Tribune. — John Casey, East Dixfield, Me. — Inclosed please find \$1 for four new subscribers to The National Tribune, making six that I have sent you.—Chas Lynch, Boiling Springs, Pa. — Inclosed please find \$10 to pay for the subscriptions of ten old vets. J. B. Ashelman, Ada, Minn.—Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscribers to The National Tribune.—T. H. Birge, Great Barrington, Mass.—Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber to The National Tribune.—T. H. Birge, Great Barrington, Mass.—Inclosed please find \$1 for one new subscriber to The National Tribune.—The National Trib Council Grove, Kan.—Inclosed please find \$10 for 10 new subscribers. Send the Waterbury watch as premium.—Wm. H. Barlow, Newport, R. I.—I send herewith \$10 for 10 new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Silas Peoples, Bryan, O .- | pension during lifetime if she remains single? Is with \$5 to pay for five new subscriptions.—I. B. ment, Kelly, Field's Station, Pa.—Inclosed please find Mrs. \$8 for eight new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE.—Levi Sharp, Marshall, Ill.—Inclosed please money regardless of any claims which may come

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. accompanied with full name and ad ress of writer.

Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for

- Kerosene is better than crude petroleum to use for the purpose of softening and clearing out the gummed and hardened oil in the boxes of mowers and reapers.

- A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that plenty of sawdust put around currant bushes saves them from the worms, and makes them bear larger fruit, as it keeps the ground moist and rich.

- When using lime let it be slaked and in a very fine condition. It should be sown broadcast, in order to reach every portion of the soil.

- Kerosene is better than crude petroleum to use of those men who volunteered for the Mexican war expecting to reap nothing but glory and enjoyment, but found instead only sickness, fatigue, privations and suffering, and bave also been denied a pension, can be said to have "seen the elephant:"

also those who went to California with golden expectations and came back disappointed were said to have "seen the elephant."

When a may be said to have "seen the lephant."

J. W. A., Huscatine, Iowa.—In case where a spehe phrase "Go out for wool and get shorn." Such | paid \$10 under the law of June 20, 1878.

cial act has been passed granting pension, or any other relief, it is expected that the party in interest will keep track of the measure. The Pension Office does not notify him, neither does the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate. The claimant should inquire of the Representative who introduced the bill as to its fate. If the bill was successful and was approved by the President, the claimant should execute a formal declaration, in which he should stipulate that he desires to avail himself of the benefits of the act, and forward such declaration to the Pension Office.

declaration to the Pension Office.

F. D. N., Illinois City, Ill.—Commutation for loss of limb or for loss of use of limb commences from date of application only. An application filed now does not carry with it any arrears.

Many Readers, Van Wert, Ohio, write as follows:
Will you be so kind as to inform us through your

paper what the law is in regard to taking evidence n pension claims; or, in other words, has the Pension Department any legal right to take evidence to convict and pass judgment upon a man without giving him the names of his accusers, or any chance to defend himself against his personal or political enemies? Answer. The "law" in regard to taking testimony by the special examiners is such methods as may be adopted by the Commissioner of Pensions. He is the law unto himself, and the special examiner, as the representative of the Commissioner, is the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and the jury. Although the examiner unkes up his report and submits it to the Pension Office for final action, yet such action is generally foreshadowed by the report. The Commissioner promul-gated the rule that every claimant should have the right to be present in person or by attorney to hear the testimony given, whether for or against him; to cross-examine the witnesses, etc., and have every chance possible to defend himself and maintain his cause, and this is supposed to be the line of action

in each case. J. M. S., Estherville, Iowa, asks whether soldiers who die now are entitled to headstones? Answer, Yes. Application should be made to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., this city. J. E. C., Kane City, Pa., says: In your correspondence column of July 10, in answer to A. O. B., do I understand that if the arrears act is extended, an increase of pension will date back to the day of discharge, or must it be an increase on some disability not mentioned in first claim? Answer. It must be a new disability, one not alleged in the original claim. In all claims for increase on the disability for which pension has been granted the law expressly provides that such increase, if granted, can commence only from the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase," except in cases of permanent specific disabilities," such as the loss of a hand or foot, etc.

A. J. N., Mineral Point, Mo., says: Where a private of the late war died in the service, and who left minor children, and whose wife died before she obtained a pension, and now the children are of age, can they compel the Government to pay them the pension she would have been entitled to? Ansteer. The children are entitled to the pension from date of death of soldier up to the time they be-

came 16 years of age.
R. A. K., Dezterville, Wis.—There is nothing due in the way of bounty to a soldier or his heirs who received the bounty due him for his original enlistment and the veteran bounty for re-enlistment. No law has been enacted benefiting that class of soldiers, so far as provides any additional bounty; nor will the equalization of bounty bill benefit them in any way, as they received the highest Government bounty that was paid, while many others received none at all.

H., Mansfield, O., says: I was enrolled in the service Sept., 24, 1861; was mustered out for promotion to Second Lieutenant April 6, 1863; was again mustered out for promotion to First Lieutenant Aug. 1, 1863. Each time I was mustered out I was mustered in for three years. I was discharged for disability April 20, 1864. If I should want to take advantage of the Homestead act, how long would I be cor pelled to live on the land to get a deed for it?

Answer. One year. Having been discharged for disability you would be given the benefit of three years for that service; that, added to your prior service, would make upward of four years; but as every settler must reside on his homestead at least one year, you would acquire title by living upon the land that length of time.

J. F. J., Le Roy, Mo., submits the following: A

soldier files an application for pension for disease; said claim is allowed and certificate issues; a few months after filing his application a new disability arises as a sequence or result of the disease claimed in the original application. If he should apply for increase on the additional disability and it should be allowed, from what date would it be rated,from the date the new disability arose, or from date of filing application for increase? Answer. As it is a result of the original disability, it would be classed as an increase for same, and would commence from the date of the certificate of the examning surgeon made under the pending claim for

J. W. F., Little Marsh, Pa.-If a pensioner dies from disease for which he is pensioned, does his pension revert to his widow? What course must she take to draw it or have the change made? as widow upon her filing a proper application for widow's pension. See reply to I. A., in our last

Justice, Cedar Springs, Mich.—If the rolls show you paid in full for your clothing, there appears to be no remedy. You cannot probably furnish other proof than your own statement, and the Government will not correct the records upon that. A Sergeant could be reduced to the ranks by inquiry from you or any other person that hav reached us, where our rules have been complied with, (see note at head of this column) have not been or will not be replied to in a rease

R. B., Lancaster, Pa., writes as follows: We have a pensioner in our community who is an habitua drunkard. He has deserted his wife and 12 chil dren, and as soon as he draws his pension it goes for whisky. Can this pensach be taken from him in favor of his wife? Answer. We regret to say do without them. I hope that every G. A. R. man will get a pair.—F. C. Wolf, Lewistown, Pa.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

In layor of his wher Anner. We regret to say that it cannot. Payment cannot be made to any person but the pensioner. It is given him for his own support, not for the support of his family.

Soldier, Harrison, Il., says: If a soldier gives an attempt the collect his claim. attorney "power of attorney to collect his claim against the Government, does the soldier receive the money (if any is allowed) or the attorney? In such cases does not a "power of attorney" put the at-torney in the soldier's place as far as collection, etc., in that claim is concerned? Has the soldier any redress (after giving "power of attorney") if hi attorney should not act in good faith in the prose-cution of his claim? Answer. We presume you refer to a claim other than a pension claim, because the check in payment of a pension goes direct to the claimant, and the attorney never sees it. In other claims the check is made to the order of the claimant and sent to the attorney. The power of attorney given him to collect the claim does not give him authority to indorse the draft, because such authority must be specially given after the draft has been issued. You will reclive notification of the receipt of the check, and you can remit the attorney his fees, when he will send you the Government check as originally issued, or you can give him a special power of attorney to indorse the draft. In the latter case the attorney can collect the money, deduct his fee, and send you the remainder. If you have reason to doubt the honesty of the attorney you should not give him the chance to defraud you. Remit him the fee allowed by law. The Latest Reports from The Tribune's Recruiting or agreed upon, and he is obliged to send you the original check made to your order, and which no

son, Pa .- Inclosed please find \$6 for six new sub- stead law? Answer. Select the tract of land you scribers to The NATIONAL TRIBUNE. - A. P. Wilson, desire to enter and file your application with the Raynes, Yarmonth, Me. - Inclosed please find \$5 | establish a residence and reside upon the land five

1871, and how much per month? Can heirs obtain pension till time of the soldier's decease where no pension has been received? Is unmarried woman daughter of said soldier, entitled to continuation

find \$1 for one new subscriber-making 51 in all against him, in case the money is left in notes that I have sent you.—Jacob Loeb, Cascade, Iowa.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

against that, in case the heavy in any form?

Answer. She cannot. Pension-money, after it has been received by the claimans, is precisely the same as any other funds, and is subject to legal process for debt, under the laws of the State appli cable to such claims. The Government ceases to protect the money after it has been paid to the pen-sioner, and it loses its identity as such. E. D. N., Clifton, W. Va., says: Will you please inform me where the Government Land Offices are

Mrs. D., Mecklenburg, N. Y.-Can a widow of a

located in the State of Arkansas? Ansecr. Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, and Dardanelle. I. M., Vernon, Iowa, and others.—Congress, July 4 reply to their inquiries.]

H. H. W. W., Agency City, Iowa.—No. 168 on your address slip means that your subscription will expire with that number. The number of this week's are willing to allow the additional fee, which, additional fee, which, additional fee, which, additional fee, which additional fee. paper is 155; consequently you have 13 more papers | ed to that already paid, will make \$25, they can do so. It is not compulsory, neither can an attorney demand it. He can request it, and it is permissible for him to do so. In most cases the fee of \$25 is little enough to pay the attorney, but he has no right to demand any additional fee, if he has been

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Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me mere good than any other remody I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Gellowsy, Elk Flat, Cregon. Are you tormented with Piles'

Kine recommended it to me." forst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, P Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after 1 was given up die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Matcolin, West Bath, Hain

Ladies, are you suffering?
Iddey-Wort cured me of peculiar troules of rail years standing. Hany friends use and praise If you would Banish Diseas and gain Health, Take

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